REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,312.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872. Subscription in Advan'e { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. F. SIMLA, (2,440 tons, and 63 H.P.) Captain H. Davies, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

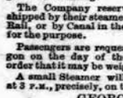
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.



THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2 200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cohen, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

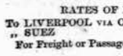
To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE S.S. DERBY, 1,299 tons, S. M. Newman, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, The regular Steamers leave

GENOA (on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	.....	22	8
Port Said.....	36	.....	24	9
Alexandria	39	.....	25	9-10
Messina	50	.....	34	14
Naples	50	.....	34	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa).....	52	.....	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a few days previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA

in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD

of every description for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians

Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, cutaneous affections, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenzas. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure a speedy and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF

PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.....	Bombay.
BARRIE & Co.....	Poona.
	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana and Teak Bunders, on account of the firm purchasers Sulliman Issoof and Latiff Noor Mahomed.

200 Tons of really good first-class Teak Logs, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THE WRECK of the SHIP ENGLAND TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The wreck of the ship England, 1,812 tons register, yellow metal sheathed, wrecked near Alibaugh, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE & Co., on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at Alibaugh, as it now lies, with the cargo of coals and whatever stores or equipments that may then be on board; after which will be sold a quantity of stores, boats, spars, sails, rope, provisions, &c., saved from the above wreck.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder to be paid the following day. The Custom's Duty and all other expenses (if any) to be paid by the purchasers, and the wreck to be at his or their risk after the sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY of PARIS, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

EAST INDIA MILLS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP which existed between us the Undersigned, who formerly carried on business as CORN MILLERS at the EAST INDIA MILLS, Bombay, under the name of BAPTY BROTHERS, was DISSOLVED on the 16TH MAY last by mutual consent, and all debts due to the said Firm are to be paid to the Undersigned, JAMES BAPTY.

All liabilities incurred by the above-named James Bapty in the name of the Firm of Bapty Brothers subsequently to that date will be discharged by him.—Dated this 13th July 1872.

JAMES BAPTY.
N. ARDASEER.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited), BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,—We, the Undersigned Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company (Limited), holding in the aggregate not less than 200 shares in the Company, are of opinion that the Company cannot work satisfactorily under its Memorandum of Association, which as at present constituted excludes many legitimate objects to which the Capital of the Company might be directed with advantage. We are, however, advised, that the present Memorandum cannot be legally altered, and that the only mode of accomplishing our views would be to formally wind up the present Company and assign its business to a new Company, which should be formed under a Memorandum comprehending the desired objects. We beg to forward herewith a copy of the Memorandum of Association under which the new Company is proposed to be formed. The past history of the working of the Company has shown us that the Company's surplus Capital has been used with very little advantage. The interests of the Shareholders therefore demand that their Capital should now be utilized to the best advantage, and the New Company provides many means consistent with the safety of the Shareholders by which this end may be attained.

We therefore request that you will, under clause 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company within one month from the date of the receipt hereof to consider and pass the following resolutions :—

I. That the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

II. That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to "The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," a joint-stock Company, having a Capital of Rs 35 lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid up share in the "New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of "The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.—We have the honour to be, &c.

(Sd.) VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
NURROTTUMDASS MADOWDASS,
,, BHASKER MANICKJEE,
,, TRIBHOOVUNDASS NATHOOBHOY,
,, JEFFERBHOY THARIA,
and 21 others.

Bombay, 20th June 1872.

NOTICE.—Agreeably to the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bombay Row, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of July 1872, at 2 P.M., to consider the Resolutions submitted by certain requisionists for winding up the present Company, and for the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a New Company to be formed. The Memorandum referred to in the Requisition is lying at the Company's office for inspection of the Shareholders, and printed copies of the same have been forwarded to the Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th and 25th instant.—Dated this 16th day of July 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

of superior quality.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250			3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do.	,, ...	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do.	,, 100.....	1 6	1 8
Do.	do.	,, 250.....	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH JULY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72.	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates ...	17,34,445	784970 3 9	24,469 6 5	809,439 10 2
Duties—Town ..	5,03,000	276974 15 9	3,698 5 9	279,643 5 6
Do. Tobacco..	1,42,000	78,511 15 6	2,100 0 0	80,611 15 6
Do. Liquor...	1,22,139	37,495 8 0	.....	37,495 8 0
Conveyances Lic	10,788	4,392 10 0	150 6 0	4,542 16 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,451	117409 2 6	3,086 2 0	120,495 4 6
Market Fees ...	2,11,534	114935 0 10	3,245 11 9	121,180 12 7
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,850	104931 10 0	2,747 13 6	107,679 7 6
Health Dept. ...	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops ...	9,300	57,057 7 0	5,829 10 10	62,887 1 10
Debt ...	15,00,000	1509000 0 0	.....	1509000 0 0
Deposits ...	.....	148881 6 0	4,731 2 8	153,612 8 8
Advances ...	1,20,000	56,383 10 7	1,369 2 7	57,752 13 2
Miscel.—Fines...	13,000	5,087 15 8	194 0 4	5,281 15 4
Do. Receipts ...	9,748	12,765 5 8	335 15 3	13,101 4 11
Do. Fees ...	55,171	37,895 5 8	2,969 3 8	40,714 9 10
Do. Savings...	2,148	2,177 13 9	207 13 5	2,385 11 2
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	9,923 6 11	.....	9,923 6 11
Total Rs...	49,02,174	33 4208 8 9	55,904 13 10	3419213 6 7
		Grand Total Rs.....		3595831 12 7

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,23,403	65,327	2	3	2,246	5	3	67,573	7	6
Assessment	50,993	27,854	.....		1,463	2	3	29,317	0	3
Collection Dept.	84,13,639	2,893	9	5	2,907	3	9	42,710	13	2
Police Account..	3,76,462	173216	14	6	28,209	11	11	201,426	10	5
Health Dept....	5,85,333	397793	14	10	21,259	4	8	389,054	3	6
Public Works—										
Establishment		75,072	31,959	1	5	4,878	3	10	36,838	5	3
Lighting ...		2,50,646	122838	14	2	7	0	0	122,853	14	2
Watering ...		1,19,941	78,672	6	8	.....			78,672	6	8
Repairs, Roads		2,41,339	142482	4	9	11,997	4	6	154,479	9	3
Do. Buildings		3,393	175	7	6	.....			175	7	6
Impt. of Streets		50,000	266	3	7	.....			266	3	7
Water Works.		70,254	82,786	4	2	4,114	3	6	86,900	7	8
Drainage ...		2,38,517	17,620	7	9	681	8	0	18,310	15	9
Vic. Gardens...		3,000	.....			.....			296	3	7
Workshops ...		.....	40,511	13	1	30	2	0	40,541	15	1
Debt ...	5,72,24,0	3,36,142	2	6	9,130	0	0	9,375,272	2	6
Education ...		10,000	3,848	10	9	.....			3,848	10	9
Deposits ...		.....	65,667	9	11	495	0	0	66,162	9	11
Advances ...		20,00,000	34,2	7	14	4,012	2	6	38,258	0	10
Plant & Stores ...		.....	12	6	11	.....			12	6	11
Miscellaneous...		16,221	24,455	4	7	113	0	0	24,568	4	7
Last Year's Liabilities ...		.....	168416	0	7	12,334	3	9	1620750	4	4
Total Rs. 33		45156-0-8	3302161	9	11	159932	5	8	3403093	15	7
Balance on 13th July 1872									192,737	13	0
Grand Total Rs.....									3595831	12	7

Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....	Qts.	15	17
Do. Do.	Pts.	9	10
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865.....	Qts.	21	24
Do. Do.	Pts.	11	13
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25	28
Do. Do.	Pts.	14	16
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27	30
Do. Do.	Pts.	15	17
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35	40
Do. Do.	Pts.	19	21
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20	22
Do. superior old		27	30

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN.....	Qts.	20	22
Do.	Pts.	10	12
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32	36
Do.	Pts.	18	20

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE will be HELD in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, July 16th, at 5 P.M.

Business—To report amount of Funds in the Bank, its disposal, and to elect a Secretary.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON,
Executors to the Last Will and Testament of
John F. Cleary, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2-24 Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.

W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.

Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Bank's Office, No. 3, Dean Lane, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., to receive the Liquidators' Accounts up to 30th June last, and to decide how the remaining Assets of the Bank shall be dealt with.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th July 1872.

FITZGERALD REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. COOPER begs to inform her Friends and Customers that she has REMOVED to the UPPER STOREY HOUSE on the left hand side near the gate of the old Premises, and solicits a continuance of their Patronage, thanking them at the same time for their past favours.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM THEODORE BEYER and Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK WEST to SIGN our FIRM per procuration, jointly and severally.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1872 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent,
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 13th July 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from Government, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd July, instant, and until further Notice.

The Trains now running between Khamgaum and the Julkin Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be discontinued after the 22nd instant, and after that date all notices of Local and Through booking and arrangements for Passengers and other Traffic will, so far as they relate to the Line between Julkun and Khamgaum, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1872.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)

BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..	..	..	..Rs. 100 0 0
4	,,	,,	..	.. ,, 125 0 0
6	,,	,,	..	.. ,, 150 0 0
8	,,	,,	..	.. ,, 175 0 0
10	,,	,,	..	.. ,, 200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,

SURGEON DENTIST,

(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, awaiting himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 19, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

P. GRANT AND SON,

ARMY, SIDE,

AND

HUNTING SADDLERS,

HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have much pleasure in submitting their Revised Price List of WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS, imported by them into this country.

Attention is solicited to the new Claret introduced by them to supply the growing demand for a cheap light Wine.

C. P. & Co., in addition to their Wine Trade, have added that of Bass's Beer, bottled by themselves, and Guinness's Stout, bottled by Moline & Co., shipments of which are shortly expected to arrive.

To Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, the Terms are most liberal, respecting which every information will be afforded on application to their Offices in Dean Lane.

LONDON HOUSES	44, Mark Lane, E.C. / 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ de Mars.
BOMBAY HOUSE.....	Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S

REVISED

BOMBAY PRICE LIST.

JULY 1ST, 1872.

N.B.—The undermentioned Wines are selected expressly for India, and supplied in quantities of not less than 1 doz. Quarts or 2 doz. Pints, except Liqueurs, which are supplied in quantities of not less than ½ doz. Pints or Quarts.

Our quotations include Duty, and all Charges save Forwarding or Delivering from our Godowns.

CLARETS.

		Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1—Chateau Mouton...	Gold capsule.....	30 0	16 0
No 1—Chateau Lanoan...	Black capsule.....	25 0	14 0
,, 2—Chateau Palmer...	Blue capsule	22 8	12 0
,, 3—Chateau Larose...	Yellow capsule...	19 8	11 0
,, 4—St. Julien	Green capsule...	17 0	10 0
,, 5—Cantenac.....	Red capsule.....	15 8	9 0
,, 6—Medoc.....	White capsule...	13 8	...
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule...	10 8	6 8
Haut Sauternes ...	Red capsule.....	23 0	12 8

Labelled and Branded

BURGUNDY—RED AND WHITE.

	Very choice Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Chambertin.....	32 0	17 0
Nuits.....	24 0	...
Macon	21 0	...
Chablis.....	26 0	14 0

Labelled and Branded

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Magnums, Finest Dry ..... Rs. 84		
Grand Vin (Fleur de Sillery)	45 0	24 8
Finest Dry Sparkling .....Gold foil.....	42 0	23 0
Fine Sparkling .....Silver foil.....	38 0	20 0
Very Good Sparkling for Ball purposes..... do. do.	32 0	17 0

Labelled and Branded

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil	40 0	22 0
Sparkling Hock, Silver foil	35 0	...
Muscatel Moselle do.	36 0	19 8
Moselle, Still, Braunebergor.....	25 8	14 0
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42 0	22
,, ,, Marcobrunner.....	34 0	...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	27 0	...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27 0	15 0
,, ,, Hochheimer.....	24 0	13 0
,, ,, Steia Wein	20 0	...

Labelled and Branded

PORTS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
A 1 Old crusted, choice Black seal	36 0	...
A quality Gold Cap, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine, mature	25 0	14 0
Red seal, a good quality Wine.....	18 0	13 8

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
A 1 Amontillado, extra quality Gold seal.....	36 0
Amontillado, choice and superior, Black seal	33 0
Amorosa very choice, full flavored, soft and pale	28 0
Sherry, Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	24 0
,, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	23 0
,, Brown seal, pale and dry.....	22 0
,, Yellow seal, pale and dry	19 0
,, Pink seal, Vino de Pasto	19 0
,, Wine seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	16 0
Marsala, Virgin, pale	16 0
Madeira, East India, very choice	40 0

Excellent dinner Wines.

OUR SPIRITS

Are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels, latter have, in shape (Hennessy's) been extensively imitated.

These

		Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Cognac, very Superior Old Pale.....	Black cap-ule	33 0	...
Cognac, superior Old Pale	Yellow capsule	29 0	...
Cognac, Pale	White capsule	25 0	...
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1-t quality...	do.	22 8	...
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	do.	21 8	...
Irish Whisky, 1st quality	do.	23 8	...
Scotch ,, ,, ...	do.	21 8	...
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	do.	19 0	...

The above are all much older and of finer quality than are usually shipped to India.

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue. Other shares closed quiet. Government Paper rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomnl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	523½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,230 rl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	116
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·50	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	238
.....	£20	109·12½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·12½	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·50	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,575
8,000	100	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	835
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Com pany, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,2[illegible]
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,275
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,025
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
900	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,800
200	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co	8,800
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,075
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	1,055
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,115
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	395
150	3,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	780
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,255
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,525
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	245
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,[illegible]
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,[illegible]
936	1,0·0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,[illegible]
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,[illegible]
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,010

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
50,000	50	all	4½ pc.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	28
2,000	500	all	10 pa.	Treacher & Co	400 xd
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19[illegible]	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to ¾
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾ to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100[illegible]
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99[illegible]
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99[illegible]
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 113[illegible]
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104 to 104[illegible]
Four per cent	101[illegible] to 101[illegible]
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103[illegible] to 104
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103[illegible]
15 years' Debenture Loans	102[illegible]
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90[illegible] to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90[illegible] to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	92

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th July compared with the statement issued on 6th July :—

LIABILITIES.	6th July.	13th July.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	452,47,170	443,24,715
Do. do. do. at Branches.	34,80,821	30,50,500
Other Deposits	175,29,611	178,52,289
Post Bills	73,824	74,251
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,75,622	10,67,690
Rs.	735,87,062	728,48,535
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,23,879	97,64,736
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	50,81,091	52,03,026
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,94,103	17,14,803
Current Accounts overdrawn	5,317	3,289
Bills Discounted	112,54,232	107,42,184
Stamps	6,705	6,961
Dead Stock Rs. 4,93,313		
Amount applied in reduction of ,, 50,000	4,38,313	4,38,313
Bullion	23,29,646	25,50,072
Cash Balances with Correspondents	10,44,550	8,61,429
Cash and Currency Notes	431,08,655	417,63,572
Rs.	735,87,062	728,48,535

CALCUTTA.—11TH JULY.

The Bank of Bengal reduced its rates of discounts and interests, half per cent. all round.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. one lakh, at Rs. 101-6, other lots at Rs. 101-4, and small pieces at Rs. 101-3.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 111-8.

In shares—

National Bank shares, only time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 116 for delivery in one month, and at Rs. 117½ for delivery in 50 days.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock at Rs. 116½ per £10.

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Stock at Rs. 220 per £20.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.*
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Colr bds	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	City of Paris	McDonald	Glasgow, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Australia (s)	Murray	China, &c.
	Galatea (s)	Serra	Trieste, &c.
	Tivoli	Greig	Kurrachee.

The ship Haidee, Dick, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
12	Himalaya (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Lord Hanglan	.....	Galle.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

July.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded = 1).	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ a.m. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ a.m.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
8	29·660	81·5	78·1	76·8	·858	7·4	84·9	79·1	WSW.	555
9	·645	81·2	77·9	76·7	·862	7·5	84·8	79·0	WSW, W.	506
10	·637	82·3	78·3	76·9	·839	6·1	86·4	79·4	W, WSW.	424
11	·602	81·2	77·4	76·1	·848	7·6	85·8	76·9	W., WSW., W, WSW., W.	429
12	·659	79·4	76·6	75·5	·879	8·0	81·8	76·6	W, WNW, W.	510
13	·569	78·2	76·1	75·3	·908	8·0	79·9	75·8	W, WSW.	776

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	3 62
Registered between 1st January and 7th July	27 13
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 14th July	30 75

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Altcar, 3 cases cigars, Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

FROM LONDON.

Centurion, 50 cases oilmanstores, Khan Mahomed Peerbhoy ; 4 cases medicine, A. K. Shuriibally.

Xanthe (s), 3 cases brandy, and 10 cases old port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Æneas (s), 50 kegs red lead, N. Tyebjee.

Ada (s), 20 cases matches, John S. Elmore & Co.

Cospatrick, 51 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Alabama (s), 34 cases port, Cutler Palmer. & Co.

Como (s), 5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

China (s), 6 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.

West Australia, 30 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.

British Flag, 30 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Roodee, 56 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer & Co.

From Boston.

Nonatum, 198 barrels tar, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 300 bundles galls, and 50 bundles bed, Nanabhoy Vullub ; 19 bundles myrabollams, Lawrence & Co.

Atalanta (s), 100 packages cloves, Greaves Cotton & Co. ; 57 bales wool, Bunjee Fuckirchund ; 2 cases indian rubber, Virbhowandass Manordass ; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co. ; 700 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. ; 8 bales hemp, Purmanund Purbodass ; 41 bales cotton, Runchordass Heerachund ; 51 bales cotton, D. Lachhajee.

Derby (s), 150 bales, wool, Callianjee Pitamber ; 46 bales cotton, Lalljee Thackersee ; 6 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber ; 41 bales cotton, Casseem Toolsiram ; 15 tons old iron, and 13 bales old gunnies, Framjee Sands & Co. ; 250 bales cotton H. Clason & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Jethia Purshotum ; 40 bales wool, J. Tricum ; 44½ bales cotton, N. Vizhoocandass ; 325, bundles hemp, G. Devjee ; 40 bales wool, D. Merwanjee & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 120 bales cotton, B. Chooneerall ; 48 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmidass.

Simla (s), 100 bales wool, Nursee Khatow ; 16 bales wool, J. Peerbhoy.

Livorno (s), 44 bales wool, Hurjowan Vussonjee.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 11 bales cotton carpet, R. L. Southern & Co. ; 25 cases cuttle fish, Allandin Baboo ; 4 bundles hides, Dossajee Esmaljee & Co. ; 29 cases safflower, Ritchie Steuart & Co. ; 17 cases hides, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 134 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy ; 50 bundles deer horns, and 1 case peacock feather, Woomeerbhoy Chandbhoy ; 11 bales hides and skins, Dossajee Esmaljee ; 51 cases chundrooee, and 75 bales orchillaweed, Thoran Topen ; 5 packages tortoiseshell, S. S. Narrelwala.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla (s), 26 bales cotton, Adhowjee Dharsey ; 23 bales cotton George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 6⅔ chests M. opium, G. Chajooram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—No sales are reported.

COTTON.

25	Candies New Dhollerah,	ready	Rs.	233
25	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	233½
25	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	233
150	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	235
100	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	235
250	,, ,, Oomrawtee	,,	,,	243
125	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	245
100	,, ,, Vingorla	,,	,,	218

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 15th July, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 14th July, 2-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th July, 10-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 15th July, 11-25 A.M. Time in transit, 10 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calentta	43 0	0 36
,, Galle	5 0	3 9
,, Kurrachee	26 28	0 55
,, Madras	1 29	0 7

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 15th July, 10-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 83, rainfall 55 cents.

CARWAR, 15th July, 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light south-westerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·99, rainfall 1·16 c nts.

TUTICORIN, 15th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 96, bar meter 29·705.

MANGALORE, 12th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 13 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 30·010, rainfall 10 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Goldie, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel; Staff, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Europe.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th July, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

83rd Regt.—Lt. W. Stewart, for 30 days, from the 20th July, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 13th July, 1872.

Capt. L. G. Brown, 5th N. I. I., performed the duties of Interptr. to the 3rd Battn. 6th Rifles from the 2nd April to the 23th May.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Tanna Station Order.—Dated 6th July 1872, appointing Lt. Coles, 15th N. I., Station Staff Officer.

13th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th July 1872, directing Maj. Lord to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Capt. Vibart as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Col. Fyfe.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Lt. F. N. Jones, (E. Baty. 9th Brig.) from 14th May to 13th Nov., in England, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 11.)

Asst. Surg. W. Center, M. D., officiated as Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica, in the Lahore Medical School, from the 24th May to the 9th June 1872.

Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. F. R. DeBude, Comdg. Hazara Mountain Battery, is granted leave of absence in India on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868, from 10th Aug. to 31st Oct. 1872.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 19th June 1872, appointing Lt. L. R. Battye, 5th Goorkha Regt., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. E. C. Codrington, proceeding on duty to Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 3rd May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. H. Kelly, attached to 22nd N. I., who has been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Brig.-Genl. Comdg. the Force by the Major-Genl. Commdg. Rawulpindee Div., to proceed to Edwardesabad and assume charge of the 1st Punjab Inf. during the absence in Cashmere on special duty of Asst. Surg. J. Kelly, M.D.

Dated 23rd May 1872, amended Order No. 104, dated 23rd May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. Lloyd to the medical charge of the 3rd Sikh Inf., vice Asst. Surg. J. McGregor, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces, and during the absence of Asst. Surg. R. Power with the 3rd Punjab Cav., or until further orders.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated 19th June 1872, making the following temporary appointment, with effect from the 9th May 1872 :—"Lt. D. S. Cuninghame, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. W. J. Forlong, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders."

4th Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated 18th June 1872, directing Lt. E. A. Money, 1st Squad. Subn., to continue to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 1st May 1872, the date of Lt. Neil's departure to rejoin the 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

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Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

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Friday	July 19	Monday	Oct. 7
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 21
,,	Aug. 2	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 9	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 16	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 28
,,	Sept. 6	,,	Dec. 5
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC DINNER to J. M. MACLEAN, ESQ.,

will take place on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, at a quarter to 8 o'clock P.M.

By Order of the Committee,

PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Hon. Secy., Dinner Committee.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL

IN HONOUR OF

MR. J. M. MACLEAN,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IT is thought by many Friends and Admirers of MR. J. M. MACLEAN that an opportunity should be given to the Public, on the occasion of his DEPARTURE to EUROPE, to testify in a substantial form its appreciation of the independent and devoted spirit with which Mr. Maclean has discharged his duty as a Public Journalist.

Gentlemen willing to SUBSCRIBE a PURSE for MR. MACLEAN are invited to SEND the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ORIENTAL BANK to the credit of a joint account of Messrs. JOHN CONNON and HENRY MORLAND, or to either of them.

Bombay, 14th July 1872.

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By Order of the Committee,

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DURHAM—July 14th, at Girgaum, the wife of Mr. H. W. Durham, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

MENZIES—July 13th, at Oomrowtee, the wife of Maj r H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

STEWART—July 13th, Mary, the wife of W. S. Stewart.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—July 6th, at Oodeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of Dr. R. W. Cunningham, Meywar Political Agency, of a son.

IRWIN—July 3rd, at Cuttack, the wife of V. Irwin, Esq., C.S., of a son.

THOMPSON—July 11th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. Thompson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VANHAEFTEN—DUNCAN—July 10th, at the Wallajahpett Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. Father B. Sheridan, John William VanHaeften, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, to Lavinia Mary, third daughter of Mr. James Duncan.

DEATH.

SULLIVAN—At St. Peter's College, Agra, of cholera, Boarder Michael Edgar Sullivan, son of the late Michael Sullivan, Hospital Steward, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, aged 14 years and one month.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

AMONG the evils which afflict this country there is one which may not inappropriately be called the *Burra Chota-Sahib* system, and it is particularly worthy of notice at the present day, because till very lately in this Presidency it has been growing and flourishing in a remarkable manner, and because it is a species of upas tree which, while it prevents all healthy growth in its immediate neighbourhood, yet allows a host of minor and more mushroom-like evils to spring up under its pestiferous shade.

One of the first things which must strike an intelligent stranger on his arrival in India is the great fact that all mankind, that is to say all white mankind, are divided in this region into the two great classes of Burra and Chota Sahibs. In different relationships a man may almost at the same moment belong to both classes, for even the Governor of a Presidency becomes at times a Chota Sahib when he is standing at the side of a Governor General ; but beyond the mere point of individual relationships, exaggerated though their importance be, there exists in India a custom of regarding a certain number of highly privileged persons as particularly Burra Sahibs and of submitting to their ordinances and to their influence in a manner which is not only unknown in the freer countries of the West but would there be regarded with feelings of repugnance and contempt. Any one who is well acquainted with European politics and European society cannot fail to perceive, on arriving in India, that he is in the presence of an official power which neither values intelligence nor dreads opposition. If he be a young member of Parliament or the scion of some ancient house, intent only on a cold weather tour through India and the sight of a tiger's back, he will find the way smoothed for him and everything made agreeable, but if he fancies he has arrived at a country in which any reasonable amount of local knowledge or any amount whatever of intellectual and political ability will entitle him to take any adequate part in public affairs, he will soon find himself completely undeceived. The most striking characteristic of Anglo-India is the existence of a number of our countrymen who exercise far more absolute power and put on far more pretentious airs than do the highest nobles and the foremost statesmen of Europe, and yet who, when we come to know them and perceive the extent of their knowledge and capacity, turn out for the most part to be a most ordinary set of persons and such as we should hardly even think of looking at on the other side of the Mediterranean. It is this peculiarity which makes us write of the Indian magnate of the present day not as the Burra Sahib but as the Burra Chota-Sahib. We have to reverse the description of Dryden's Cromwell—

For he was great ere Fortune made him so,

and have to speak of those who remain small in spite of Fortune having made them great. It is not easy to over-estimate the extent to which India is given up to the government of such men, and the extent even to which our social tone is determined by them. Most of us, when we come out to India, are mere babes and sucklings, politically and socially speaking, and, being accustomed to the thing from our infancy, the extent and absurdity of the tyranny exercised by the Burra Chotas does not readily strike us, while by the time a sense of it begins to dawn upon our minds there is such a prospect of our becoming Burra Chotas ourselves that we are naturally indisposed to quarrel with a system which promises to elevate us so far above our natural deservings and beyond the fondest dreams of our maternal parents.

It may be said that in even the freeest countries there are a good many men in high positions who are not gifted with any remarkable amount of goodness, or of greatness, or even of ordinary sense, but in Europe such men are so surrounded and so limited in their action that they exercise very little power and hardly any appreciable influence. The aristocracy of England contains many foolish members, but such members of it are not made Lord Lieutenants of counties, and Lord Lieutenants of counties do not exercise much influence except in so far as they work in accord with the opinions of their county. It is different here in India, where a Collector, a Judge, a Secretary to Government, a Commissioner, a Member of Council, or a Governor can exercise enormous personal power, and is encouraged to do so by the tone of obsequience to Burra Sahibism which pervades Anglo-Indian society. No one can suppose that Lord Northbrook's power and influence as an Under-Secretary of State and Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire were for a moment comparable to the prodigious power and influence which he can exercise as Governor-General of India, and though the lesser lights of the Burra Sahib system may not shine so conspicuously before the world, yet, within their own spheres, they may shed a benignant light, or scorch and burn quite as powerfully as a Governor-General can.

Hence it is a matter of great importance to note the process by means of which men in India are elevated into the position of Burra Sahibs. A number of our contemporaries have been indulging of late in a very lengthy and almost fruitless discussion as to the best methods of selecting young men for the Indian Civil Service. This discussion has done some good by challenging the notion that the existing system of examination affords any good test for the selection of young men. We believe it does not ; for the very good reason that by far the ablest and healthiest young minds refuse to be crammed, and prefer a certain wild liberty of taking in only what, so to speak, they can assimilate with their intellectual system. To ascribe strength of mind and character to young men because of their ability in passing such examinations as those for the Civil Service, is an error such as would be that of judging of a young man's physical strength and promise by the number of pounds of beef and pots of porter which he could take in at a sitting. But that discussion is of little importance. It is vain to suppose that any system of examination which can be devised is competent to select from the youth of any country the proper leaders and governors of mankind. The qualities which entitle a man to high political power and position appear only through the course of much trying and tutoring in the world, and they are very seldom developed at all in early life. There are doubtless peculiarities in the position of England in India which may be employed to give some appearance of reason to the practice of so closely limiting high official appointments in this country to those who have passed at an early age into the privileged service, but we do not propose to enter on the discussion of these now, and would only call attention at present to the inevitable result of that system as it bears on our immediate subject. By so narrowing the field for the selection of our Burra Sahibs, it necessarily follows that in most cases our Burra Sahib is and must be only a Burra Chota Sahib. Let us imagine, if imagination be equal to such a flight, what England would be if almost all its places of high power and position, including the seats in both Houses of Parliament, on the Bench, and in the Privy Council, were conferred only on the employés of the Government offices, who also are now usually selected by competitive examination. Most people have a pretty fair idea of the intellectual calibre and ideas and of the social tone of the regular employés of such institutions as the Home Office, the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, the War Office, and the Board of Trade, and it cannot be alleged that these men are, generally speaking, at all inferior to the members of the Indian Civil Service, while certain of their number, such as Mr. Hammond and Mr. Herman Merivale will compare not unfavourably with Civilians like Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Strachey. Let us just consider for a moment what England would become if these men, or any men of the same stamp, had the dominancy in England which our Burra Sahibs have in India—if they ruled the counties with rods of iron, levied what taxes they pleased, determined on the expenditure, and dictated the manners as well as the policy of the country. Most assuredly, in such a case, the realm of Albion would very soon come to great confusion, our diplomacy would sink beneath contempt at every Court of Europe, our Colonies would decl

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA IN 1873.

In making the subjoined extract from the *China Mail*, as to what is being done in the Celestial Empire, we cannot help asking again whether nothing is to be done here for an adequate representation of *India* at the *Vienna Exhibition*. We know that in every civilised and half-civilised country great efforts are being made to appear well before the world at the forthcoming International Exhibition—yet here in *India*, as far as we and the public know—absolutely nothing has been done yet, which is all the more surprising, since by the opening of the Suez Canal the commercial relations between India, and Austria, Germany, Italy Russia and Turkey have received an impetus which, we should think, it would be to the interests of the Indian Government, as well as of our merchants and the people of India by every possible means to develope. In *England* a commission was appointed some time ago, presided over by H.R.H. the *Prince of Wales*, which is making all necessary arrangements in the interests of English exhibitors. Why do not the *Governments of India* and of the *Presidencies* appoint such Commissions, which are far more required in this country than in England? It cannot be for the want of invitations from the Austrian authorities, for we know from the programme and the general regulations of the Vienna Exhibition, which were published in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, that our rulers have been invited to appoint Commissions. We fear we must lay the blame on the lethargy and indifference of the Supreme and local Governments. Although much valuable time has been lost already, yet it may not be too late to make up for the delay in some measure by at once setting to work energetically. Let the Bombay Government appoint practical representative men to form a Committee for this Presidency—whatever they may do, or not do, at Calcutta and Madras. *Bombay* as the emporium of India, has perhaps the greatest direct interest in the Vienna Exhibition, and it behoves her, therefore, to take the lead in this matter. The Exhibition is to be opened on the 1st of May 1873—lists of exhibitors and of the objects to be exhibited must be sent in by the Foreign Commissions before the 1st January next *at the latest*, and the objects themselves are to arrive at the Exhibition building, Vienna, between the 1st February and 15th April 1873. Surely then *India* has no time to lose in getting ready.

(*From the China Mail.*)

We are glad to learn that the arrangements for ensuring that China shall be adequately represented in the forthcoming international exhibition at Vienna, in May 1873, are being rapidly carried out. Various gentlemen, official, professional, and mercantile, have promised their aid, and have already commenced work in a manner that leaves no doubt of a very satisfactory result. Thus, one eminent firm has undertaken to supply musters of silks, from the cocoon to the finished fabric; another has promised specimens of all China articles of trade, passing through foreign hands, at this port and at Canton; agents are at work in the interior, aided by the experienced and able missionaries of the Catholic propaganda, to obtain suitable selections from the potteries of Poyang and other porcelain-producing districts. A well-known Protestant missionary is making a collection of agricultural implements and machinery, while other people are obtaining coins, boat and junk models, dresses, printing materials and productions, architectural models, clay figures illustrating the various grades of Chinese society, musical instruments, pictures, &c., &c. It would be obviously impossible to specify every department in which willing workers are cooperating with the Austrian Consul General in his endeavour to make the collection worthy of the space to be allotted to it; but we may briefly remark that when complete, it will probably exceed both in intrinsic and illustrative value any similar collection of Chinese articles at previous exhibitions. There is yet some hope that the Canton authorities will put their shoulders to the wheel and do something on their own account. If they do, they will not merely give a valuable precedent to their countrymen, but give the Vienna exhibition a novel feature as being the first to indicate any expression of Chinese appreciation of such an international undertaking.

"THE CHAMELEON."

Pressing claims upon our time, and not a want of appreciation of the merits of this "young reptile," as Mr. Phil Robinson lovingly and jokingly calls it, have prevented us from noticing "May Day," the second number of the "Chameleon," till the present moment. "May Day," bright and cheerful as a May Day ought to be, though not so clever as its elder brother "Twelfth Night," dawns with greater promise of success. We were among the admirers of "Twelfth Night," but we were also among those who thought it much too dear at Rs. 3 a copy—a sum equal to getting *Blackwood*, with several of the lesser magazine lights of England. When, therefore, Mr. Robinson tells us in his short introduction to "May Day" that "Twelfth Night" did not pay, we are not surprised—on the contrary our anticipations have been flattered, making us feel a pardonable "I-knew-it" and "didn't-I-tell-you-so" sort of feeling—and we are glad that he has seen his way to say that the price of a copy of the "Chameleon" is to be reduced to Rs. 1, for we are confident that, its literary certificates being unimpeachable, this is the step that will put "May Day" and its followers on the right path to success. There can be no doubt that in a society so highly educated as the Anglo-Indian community, there are mines of talent which only require to be wrought to produce splendid results. The "Chameleon," the only light literature magazine in India, we regard as the first pick laid into the soil, and it cannot, if moderately well handled, fail to lay bare a great amount of imagination, fancy, and skill that at present lies unutilised.

Though we were to try to find faults in "May Day," we could not conscientiously be very successful. "May Day" is not so good as "Twelfth Night"—but that we have said already; the prose is of unequal merit, and if anything has not an Indian enough tone—and this last is not altogether an unimportant objection, because if once our Allahabad Magazine sprout loses its eastern complexion, readers might just as well buy the home monthlies or fortnightlies; the poetry, with an exception, is inferior. Now, we have relieved our feelings, and will scarcely say another disparaging word of the young "Chameleon" till the end of the chapter. The opening article "Sub Jove Fervido" is an essay full of discrimination of the points of an Indian summer day, when Jove is paramount. Without the initials "P. S. R." anybody could tell who the writer of this paper is. The style of the *Nugæ Indicæ* is too distinctive not to be known wherever it appears. Mr. Robinson is gifted not only with a happy facility of description, but an appreciation of nature which is not often met. All the salient parts of his gifts appear in "Sub Jove Fervido." The incidents of a mofussil hot day are marshalled in such truthful garb that one in reading the author's description almost feels inclined to wipe his brow and abuse the punkah-wallah—a feat in literature analogous to that of the painter who limned a fly so carefully on a Madonna's nose that another painter tried to brush it off. Mr. Robinson is brimful of simile and illustration—sometimes his exuberance in this respect is almost too much for readers; to use comparison where we are assured he himself would apply it, there is too much fat in the pudding, the sweet morsel that rolleth under the tongue hath in it too great unctuousness. Sometimes, too, his comparisons verge on odiousness. For instance in "May Day," while discoursing on the monotony of goodness, he says that an oyster in constant health would be a poor thing, for ladies' caskets then would want their pearls, and this we might concur with; then he goes on further, and alludes to the wicked story of the nunnery of San Pantaleone gaining in reverence by the Abbess' discovery of the friar's breeches, and even this we could tolerate; but when he says that "David was hardly less the man after his Maker's heart because of his ungodly demeanour in the single matter of the wife of the Hittite captain," we think he might advantageously have checked his flow of simile before this particular passage leaped the bounds of reverence and propriety. However, to be done with strictures, it will be more pleasant to let Mr. Robinson to speak for his own cleverness in word-painting, and this he cannot better do than by allowing us to make a few extracts from his charming paper. Of a May day at sunrise:—

The sun is hardly up yet, so the doors are open. From the garden come the sounds of chattering hot-weather birds. The red cotton-tree is all aflame with burning scarlet, each branch a chandelier lit up with fiery blossom, and to it in the early heat come flocking, "with tongues all loudness," a motley crowd of birds, thirsting for the cool dew which has been all night collecting in the floral goblets, and been sweetened by the semul's honey. Among them the pastors revel, drinking, fighting, and chattering from early dawn to blazing noon. But as the sun strengthens all nature begins to confess the heat, and even the crow caws sadly. On the water the sun dances with a blinding sparkle, till even the alligators are apprehensive of asphyxia, and the turtles tuck their heads under the solah topees of their backs, shrewdly suspecting a *coup-de-soleil*. On the shaded hillside the herded pig lie dreamily grunting, and in the deep covert the deer stretch themselves secure. The peasants in the fields have loosed their bullocks for a respite; and while they make their way to the puddles, their masters creep under their grass huts to eat their meal, smoke their pipes, and—sleep.

But in the cities the heat of noon is worse. There is hardly the relief of green leaves and running water. The white sun-light lies upon the paths so palpable a heat, that it might be peeled off: in the dusty hollows of the roadside the pariah dogs lie sweltering: beneath the trees sit the crows, their beaks agape: the buffaloes are wallowing in the shrunken mud-holes,—but not a human being is abroad of his own will. At times, a chuprassie, wretched being, trudges along through the white dust, his head swathed in cloths, or a camel, his cloven feet treading the hot soft surface of the road as if it were again pressing the sand plains of the Khanates, goes lounging by; but the world holds the midday intolerable, and has renounced it, seeking such respite as it may from the terrible breath of that hot wind which is shrivelling up the face of nature, making each tree as dry as the oak of Mambre, suffocating off it all that has life.

Upon three punkah-wallahs:—

I have three coolies, and I call them Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, for they have stood the test of fire: and Shadrach is an idiot. Upon him the wily Meshach foists his own work, and at times even the cross Abednego can shuffle his periods of toil upon the broad shoulders of Shadrach. He is slate-colored when dry; in the rains he resembles a bheesty's mussuck. In his youth he has been neglected, and in his manhood his paunch hath attained an unseemly rotundity. Not that I would have it supposed he is portly. His dimensions have been induced by disease. His thin face knows it, and wears an expression of deprecating humility, to which his conscious legs respond in tremulous emotions. His life is a book without pictures. His existence is set to very sad music. The slightest noise within the house is sufficient to set Shadrach pulling like a bell-ringer on New Year's Eve; but a very few minutes suffice to plunge him into obese oblivion, and then the punkah waggles feebly, until a shout again electrifies it into ferocity. It is always when Shadrach is pulling that the punkah-rope breaks; when more water than usual splashes through the tattie I make sure that the ladle is in Shadrach's hands. Meshach is of another sort. He is the oldest of the three, and when he condescends to the rope, pulls the punkah well. But as a rule, he allows Shadrach to do his work, for as often as I look out Meshach is lying curled up under a pink cloth asleep and Shadrach is pulling. He has established a mastery over his fellows, and by virtue, so I believe, of that pink cloth which voluminously girds his wizened frame, exacts a respect to which his claim is forged. They are the Children of the Lotus and be their wise Hermogene. In a grievance, Meshach is spokesman, but in a case of a disagreement arising, the master's wrath falls always, somehow, on one of the others. When pay-day comes, Meshach sits familiarly in the verandah with the regular retainers of the household, while Shadrach and Abednego wait their wages at a distance, standing foolishly in the sun. Abednego is a man of great physical power, and of something less than average intelligence. He is noisy at times, and may be heard quarrelling with the bheesty who comes to fill the tattie-pots, or grumbling when no one appears to relieve him at the right moment. But altogether he is a harmless animal, turning his hand cheerfully to other work than his own, and even rising to a joke with the mallie. But Meshach holds him in subjection. And all three smell desperately.

And now we must take leave of "P. S. R.'s" attractive sketch of "May Day—*Sub Jove Fervido*. "A. L. K." has some pretty verses entitled "To Her Children at Home." The subject is one whose sound must find an echo in many a maternal and paternal bosom in India. We give the verses:—

TO THE CHILDREN AT HOME.
("*Once I Loved a Maiden Fair.*")

One there was, a little girl,
Mother's bonny baby,
Pretty darling, pink and pearl,
Sweet a child as may be.
She was fair, and her hair
Framed her face completely,
And her eyes, like the skies,
Bright and blue shone sweetly.

One there was, a little boy,
Mother's darling treasure,
Always laughing, full of joy,
Everybody's pleasure.
He would shout, and about
All the house run gaily,
In and out—such a rout
Little boy made daily,

Little girl and boy are gone,
Leaving mother lonely,
With the laugh, and shout, and fun,
Now remembered only.
He and she, o'er the sea
Finding other pleasures,
Scarcely miss mother's kiss,
Rich in childish treasures.

Little girl and little boy,
Mother loves you dearly,
It would fill her heart with joy
Just to see you merely.
Far away, night and day,
Sadly she does miss you,
And would give, I believe,
All the world to kiss you.

A. L. K.

Following this is a notice of "Alice," whose doings in Wonderland and at the back of the Looking-glass are now rehearsed by nearly every educated infant that boasts of British parentage. The article is very appreciative, and is chiefly composed of extracts from Mr. Lewis Carroll's cleverly-nonsensical books. "In Tenebris," by "H. G. K." may have a deep as well as dark meaning, but superficially it seemsa first and successful effort at embodying religious musings in poetic absurdity. Fair play to it. Let two verses speak for themselves:—

He had been to the garden, all alone,
While the Bride sleep, but her heart woke her soon,
She sought to find Him in His agony,
His love, His undefiled, is but one,
And therefore in His tribulation she
Had wept Him two days long with fast and *tenebræ*.

5.

The shades are fled; and shall we not rejoice,
Bring incense, wreathe the colonnades in bloom,
Garnish His empty tomb,
Let the loud cannon answer to the voice
Of women singing sweet and soft,
And, pealing thunders from the organ loft,
Let trumpet notes of triumph shake the Dome?

Organs and cannon seem slightly antichronical, and weeping with *tenebræ* is not pretty. "Trifles light as air," by "J. L. K.," we cannot help regarding as one of the prettiest gems yet produced in the pages of the "Chameleon." It is a story told so deliciously, so charmingly, that a reader floats along it unconsciously to the end, and then, but not before, he may have sufficiently recovered from the glamour cast across his senses by "J. L. K." to ask "where have I been? what is it all about?" and when the answer comes, "about a silky floss, about a flake of thistle-seed—that is all," he is bound to confess that he never thought there was so much in so tiny and airy a thing before. The Anglo-Indian could not have a more agreeable companion than "Trifles light as air" when he chooses to enter his Castle of Indolence. So sweetly-linked a story we should certainly give unbroken if the inexorable laws of newspaper space did not prevent us. Mr. Blank is a Civilian home in England on leave; he is bashful, yet desirous of being otherwise, and is therefore awkward. He confesses—

Years ago I remembered in this very neighbourhood on a walking trip with Tom Stewart, he carried all before him in every rustic flirtation he attempted, and I looked on but somehow never had a chance, or never hit the lucky minute. Yes, once I kissed a very pretty girl—in a passage, but she nearly slew me for it, while Tom picked whole orchards from her cherry lips, and she, sweet innocent, never said a word.

"Picked whole orchards from her cherry lips!" What a delicious expression. If "J. L. K's" story were stupid, we could almost say it was not for that expression alone. Our own correspondent at Henriettabad has not yet said any thing more pretty. No man, we believe, who had not done as Tom did, could have hit off the deed so happily. Therefore, "J. L. K." must be either Tom himself, or a rogue who would not mouth a proffered cherry twice even though he numbered the years of Gaffer Gray. Mr. Blank's friends have designs to get him married. This same Tom Stewart writes to him of a charming girl, Theodosia; but Mr. Blank thinks all people who are so enthusiastically written about are humbugs, and he resolves to have none of Theodosia, but to turn his steps to Scarborough instead, and there view humanity through the softening medium of the incense of a meerschaum. He goes into a railway carriage, and is alone, and knows not what to do. But——

Here my idle musings were interrupted by a thistle-seed which sailed in through the carriage window on its downy wings and daintily hovered about the cushions. Very pretty is a thistle-seed I thought, as it came near my nose, and I blew it upwards; it came back again, so I blew it again, and, getting interested in this most puerile pastime, it occurred to me to try to do the Japanese butterfly trick; whereupon I gravely tore Tom's letter in half, twisted the pieces into rude fans, and set to work with great intentness. It is not nearly so easy a task as writing reports, though some people might characterize it as trivial; but where one is all alone in a slow train, the butterfly trick is amusing enough. I was so engrossed with it, that I had not noticed the train slackening speed, nor the opening of the carriage door; and when, turning hastily round in pursuit of my plaything, I saw it fluttering under the folds of a lady's dress as she seated herself, I broke out with this preposterous speech:—"I beg your pardon, but you are sitting on my thistle-seed!" As the lady rose, I noticed a look of astonishment in her brown eyes, and as I caught the seed on my fan *nearly* as cleverly as the little Japanese girl does, it flashed across me that I must appear to her a most egregious donkey, Perhaps, indeed, she might take me for a lunatic! Decidedly I must explain. So, continuing my little game very clumsily, and feeling a deep blush crawl down my back, I sheepishly observed that, finding it dull all alone, I had invented a little diversion. "A very pretty diversion too," quoth my fellow-traveller—"but you are losing your toy!" and pursing together a very rosy pair of lips, as if she were getting ready to kiss somebody, she gently blew back to me my truant thistle seed. "Thanks," said I, with an apologetic wave of my hand, as who should say it is of no consequence, madam; but my fan was in my hand, and back fluttered that preposterous morsel of down. Again the pretty lips breathed it back, and then parted in a charming smile, while I feebly grinned in response. "The difficulty is," said I, "to keep the butterfly—I mean seed—fluttering just on the edge of the fan—like this, you see," and back again it flew across the carriage. "It seems difficult," she replied with a merry laugh which somewhat re-assured me. "Perhaps you would like to try," said I, handing her one of my improvised fans, which she graciously accepted and gracefully waved. "Do you know," said she, "we might arrange a kind of Badminton; did you ever play at Badminton?" "Yes, I've played; the shuttlecock when it comes near you at all usually hits you in the eye: it's a very nice game." Thereupon my companion, still plying her fan, and appearing to enjoy this absurd and ridiculous performance, proceeded to give me her opinions on sports, diversions, and things in general. She talked very pleasantly and without the slightest embarrassment, but as it seemed to me with almost too much freedom, considering that I was a stranger. But perhaps my recent experience of the prim Miss Tudors, who would rather die than speak to a man to whom she had not been introduced, might have made me so sensitive on this point. A vigorous sweep of her arm at last blew our silly plaything out of the window. "Now," she cried "what can we find to do! our thistle-seed will probably be caught by a wandering goldfinch." "Or trodden into the grass of yonder meadow by one of those red and white cows," continued I—"where it will grow till one fine morning the farmer stumping along with a spud at the end of his walking-stick will grub it up, and say 'drat them thistles.'" "Or," said she taking up the tale with a laugh, "the elves may meet it floating in the moonlight, and may catch it for a parasol to keep the dew off Queen Mab. Now it's your turn, sir." "Nay, it seems to me you have finally disposed of the thistle-seed; you do not give it a chance of reproducing more seeds to divert perhaps one of those futile people who, as Pope says, are 'pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.'" "Did Pope say that? I don't think much of it, for who *wouldn't* be tickled with a straw judiciously applied! Don't you think now that Pope is vastly over-rated? I had to learn a lot of his see-saw jingle when I was a little girl, and I made up my mind to hate him as soon as I got big enough."

Mr. Blank leaves the carriage, and thinks much of Miss Brown Eyes. He goes to Filey Sands, and paces up and down, and has no peace till he happens to meet her. Who should it turn out in the end to be? None but Theodosia. The sequel is explained in the conclusion of the tale:—

As I conclude these veracious pages, I hear Theo coming into my room. "You have had a heavy case in cutcherry to-day?" she remarks, glancing at the manuscript in my hand—"Yes," I reply with base hypocrisy, "rather a long case, but it hinges like many long cases upon the merest trifles—trifles light as air, my love." "Well, I'm thankful I haven't got to read it; I suppose it's frightfully dull; but would you believe it, dear baby is beginning to notice things in the most intelligent way." "The Domestic Occurrence takes notice! Why Theo, this is an epoch!" So I follow her into the nursery, where, sitting on the ayah's lap, with very round brown eyes, is the smallest possible young person, before whom Theo seats herself, and proceeds to blow into the air a tiny *flocon* of cotton-down. The round brown eyes follow its flight with awe-stricken interest, the dimpled legs kick madly on the mat, and, with a gurgle of satisfaction, our Domestic Occurrence proclaims his doubtless hereditary interest in "Trifles Light as Air"

Before we shake hands with pleasant "J. L. K.," let us give the following account of his meeting with one of those cottony-Manchester gentlemen whose ideas about true liberality they regard as they do their own bales—the more they are pressed, the less difficult they are to carry:—

Then Mr. Jabez Blockshaw, J. P., deigned to seat himself, and took up his parable about cotton. I never knew till then how shamefully India was misgoverned. Presently he called a waiter and sent him up to his room for "a few papers tied up together on the left-hand side of the square side-table (methodical Blockshaw!) labelled 'Indian Cotton.'" The waiter returned with a mighty file, the sight of which curdled my blood. There were proceedings of the Cotton Supply Association, reports, statistics—Heaven knows what—and with these he refreshed me till dinner was ready. But the vampire knew how to dine, and his wine, although he praised it quite loudly enough, was very good. Blockshaw was very happy; I listened, and he talked about the wicked neglect of Government in not making roads, breaking up waste-lands and sowing cotton in all the fields given up to the iniquity of opium. "I am told, sir," said he, "that in your jails you actually employ prisoners in weaving—taking the bread out of the months of our starving people"—a little more sapio?—" and yet you allow the populace to go about nearly naked! Nothing could be easier, sir, than to insist on the people of India *en masse* being decently clothed. Why, I made a calculation the other day that if every native of that country were made to wear a neat jacket and a pair of trousers, of good, serviceable T cloth say, Manchester would treble its size in three years! But the Government is blind to really imperial interests. It's very sad, sir, to think how this important staple is neglected. I find in bales of cotton brickbats, stones, dead cats, leaves, sticks, straw, and all kinds of rubbish; and I am asked to believe that the British Government is powerless to interfere!" All the time I was thinking of a pair of brown eyes, and a sweet little mouth, a veritable *bocca baciata*, blew thistle-seeds between me and the solid Blockshaw. We parted very good friends, however, especially as I did not tell him of my firm purpose *not* to give him the opportunity he promised himself of "rescoming the subject."

"The Rolls of Crime" is interesting chiefly as a collection of murder stories. "How I founded an Empire," a "Battle-of-Dorking" kind of story, is improbable in all its details, but nevertheless is cleverly told, and is, if one can abstract himself from the consciousness of its absurdity, highly entertaining. There are several other papers in "May Day," but we have no space to mention them particularly. Even as it is, we have exceeded the space we intended to give to so deserving a periodical as the "Chameleon," to which we wish all the success its promoters predict. But may we be excused if we venture to express our belief that *the* Anglo-Indian Magazine of the future must be a Bombay and not an Allahabad publication?

RECENT PERVERTS.—A "Catholic" has compiled for us from the *London Weekly Register* and other journals of undoubted veracity, the following list of persons of note, who have been received into the Church of Rome in Europe and America within the last few months:—The Hon. Harman Griesewood of Daylesford; Very Rev. H. N. Forbes-cue, Provost of St. Ninians; Rev. George Decring Wolff, pastor, German Reform Church of Norristown Pa, Pittsburg; Rev. Mr. Davis; Rev. Doctor Cass; Rev. J. Wagner; Professor O. H. Budd of Lancaster Pa; Rev. John S. Ermandzont; Rev. William Phillips; Rev. Doctor Bradley of New York (from Oxford University); General Dargan, Senator from Ansom Country; Miss Maria Adle Caroline Longfellow, the accomplished niece of the poet Henry W. Longfellow; the ex-Queen of Hanover; Rev. J. W. Harris Barton, Incumbent of St. John's Episcopal Church, Selkirk; Rev. W. C. Robinson, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford; Rev. A. A. Curtis, Baltimore."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE SHIPMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn with surprise that your correspondents "F." and "W. G." consider that there is no longer any inducement to ship Indian cotton, but I must say I do not see that they have brought forward one valid argument to support their views.

It is true that money is not to be made now by cotton as in the time of the American war, but in the history of the trade in any article there are always ups and downs.

Probably the merchants of Bombay are the best judges as to what is best for their interests, and I maintain that small as they may be, there are still more profits to be made out of cotton, than out of any other article that can be exported from this country.

Granting that we cannot for a moment compete with America for outturn or quality, or with Egypt for quality, our Indian cotton must always be cheaper, and a market always exists for the lower as well as for the higher grades of cotton, as indeed for everything else.

If cotton were to cease being the principal article of export, I should like to know what inducement as regards homewards cargo there would be for steamers to come to this port?

It is now some time since home quotations for oilseeds (which once formed a staple article of export) have shown sufficient margin to encourage shipments on European account, and to pay a remunerative freight.

A great point also is, that if we were not able to supply our mills at home with cheap cotton, we could not compete with the native mills, and our import trade would suffer materially.

There are many more points that I could mention, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space. CARFAX.

Bombay, 15th July.

THE TAPTEE IRRIGATION PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have not had the opportunity of seeing more of the Taptee Irrigation Project than appears in your contemporary's columns, but there are a few matters to which attention may be drawn in case they should have been overlooked in framing the statistics. The project is said to be likely to cost 44 lacs, to which I add 6 lacs for mistakes in calculation, a very moderate allowance as experience shows. The estimate then comes to 50 lacs, which will be borrowed at 4 per cent. If the work is done in 5 years, 10 lacs being spent a year, we must add to the estimate—

	Rs.
Interest 1st year	40,000
" 2nd "	80,000
" 3rd "	1,20,000
" 4th "	1,60,000
" 5th "	2,00,000
Total	6,00,000

which will raise it to 56 lacs. Unfortunately irrigation projects do not pay immediately—even their working expenses. "The growth of revenue from irrigation," Baird Smith tell us in his book on Italian Irrigation, "is slow;" so slow for instance that the western Jumna Canal in the North-West Provinces did not pay even its working expenses in 15 years. If that should be the case with the Taptee canal, we must add interest 2 lacs $\times$15 years = 30 lacs to the estimate, which will then amount to 86 lacs. But say the Taptee canal will pay its expenses in 10 years, in which case we add 20 lacs to the estimate, making it 76 lacs. To this we add 4 lacs for loss when the canal did not pay its expenses, and the total will come to 80 lacs, on which the returns must be calculated instead of 50 lacs.

Then I should like to know if the working expenses have been duly deducted from revenue after the canal begins to pay. The working expenses on the Rohilcund canals in the year 1866-61 were 80 per cent. of the revenue. Repairs must of course be included in working expenses, and on the Taptee canal, which passes over treacherous soil, they are likely to be heavy.

The next point on which I should like information is to what extent exactly the interest depends on khurreef or monsoon and rubbee or cold weather irrigation. Nothing seems more uncertain than the demand for such irrigation. The new canals in Khandeish are cases in point. The Government returns held forth great expectations as follow:—

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

The additional area which will be obtained from the Girna works	37,700 Acres.
do do from the Panjim project	3,000 "
	40,700

The return on an average of Rs. 3 per acre would be about 1 1/5 lacs, whereas it is only Rs. 1,500 in round numbers. Here was clearly a case of mistaken dependence on the monsoon and cold weather irrigation, which the ryots have declined, and still decline. If they decline it in Khandeish, as they have for six years with a rainfall seldom exceeding 25 inches, they may decline it in Guzerat with a rainfall said to average from 25 to 50 inches.

Another matter which ought to be considered is the loss of water from leakage which amounted in the Ganges canal on 50 miles to 458 cubic feet per second. How much has been allowed for on the Taptee canal in rather porous soil?

The rates of the estimate are, no doubt, duly considered, but if based on the Deccan rates, they will be no doubt insufficient. The Kurruckwasla scheme near Poona was based on the fallacy that a bund of masonry 84 feet high could be built at the rate of 5 rupees nearly a cubic yard, the cost of the foundations of an ordinary wall, and all the calculations of interest were vitiated accordingly. Great care is required in the treacherous soil between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, and at least ⅓ should be added to the usual prices, but the Bombay and Baroda Railway engineers could give accurate information.

Irrigation seems hardly so essential in a province, the rainfall of which varies between 25 and 50 inches, as in one where it varies from 7 to 26, and I think this project should only be entertained if there is a very strong probability if its paying a good interest. I cannot understand myself how it will pay 15½ per cent. The question of irrigation is worthy of public attention, as it affects the taxpayers.

DEUCEACE.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, 13TH JULY.

"The rain, it raineth every day," and every night too, since yesterday! A bungalow is a structure of brick surrounded by water, very much surrounded indeed. From my window I see rain going along like "winkin'" which is as fast a thing as I know. The wind is high and blows the rain in bunches, like ladies hair at the seaside. I should say it will stop some time in the week after next, as it shows no sign of getting tired.

The almighty Bill is compelled to tuck in his tail, or it would be washed away or blown clean off, which would be great loss to his driver. I never could say much for the roads in camp at Surat, but they they will be worse than ever after this. When they get very bad two little boys and an old woman are set to work to repair them, but, strange to say, the result is nothing remarkable.

The People's Park is looking quite pretty, and is one of our sights.

The correct thing appears to be to present a pair of gates or a fountain to the gardens. Then you can have your name put on it on a brass plate, stating the cost.

Observing this, I intend (some day) to present the Municipality with a squirt and a piece of soap with the inscription on both (they are not likely to use the the soap) "Presented by Our Own Correspondent, at a cost of Rs. 0-1-3." Some one else could then give a towel, and if even *one* Borah would wash himself, think what a gain that would be to the world. Surat can only boast of a quarter of a clergyman. We have one once a month. This is "severe words" on us, "hard lines" indeed. Our Church is the very thing for a resident clergyman. No one, I believe, ever succeeded in discovering to what order of architecture it belongs, but the inside fittings are, I fancy, mediæval. In the Middle Ages it appears they used old tambourine frames to hold candles, and painted them in strange colours. Fit up a barn with teak-wood gothic seats, variegated drum-frames for chandeliers, put a paper imitation of a ribband scroll over a nondescript window in the place where the Chancel ought to grow, gild some invisible commandments on a teak reredos, the only wood on which gilt is invisible, and you have one Grœco-Italo-gothico-don't-know-what-on-earth-to-call-ito church. Punkahs of course harmonise nicely with all this, being painted in severely classical style. The seats are an immense improvement on the old cattle pens, but the style is most absurdly incongruous, and I think tawdry. Among the sombre shades of a gothic cathedral, with the many obscurities among its vaulted heights, the coloured candelabra were probably a relief to the eye, giving "sweetness and light" to the sobre stone; but from the Middle Ages, as interpreted by Surat carpenters, Birmingham ironmongers, and the triumphant designers in the chunam variety of Italo-Grecian architecture may we be saved.

Our Civil Hospital, another triumph, is apparently in need of doctoring. It represents the great school of architecture, which perpetuates its noblest designs in "ginger-bread," and whose sweetest examples are so often seen to enter into the mouths of babes and sucklings.

The only redeeming feature in the Trafalgar Square of Surat is the High-school, though I don't admire gothic architecture in this country, to which it is so eminently unsuited. The pepper-box from which the warden in mediæval towns looked out for the marauding Baron, is scarcely necessary in a Borah-haunted place like Surat. I must mention our clock-tower, which is placed so as not to be seen where it is most wanted. "It doesn't look bad," and it doesn't look very wonderfully good, and answers its purpose of holding a clock. Our gymkhana is in existence, in a state of suspended animation.

We are to have races on or about the 23rd of August, and subscriptions are thankfully received. Now is the time for some of the good people of Bombay to send a quiet cheque for a cool hundred or so, of which I would ask the Municipality to "soulp" an acknowledgment on the dial of the clock in the tower "more Suratico."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD (UPPER SIND), 9TH JULY.

You have already learned by telegraph that the Khan of Khelat refuses the advice of the Political Agent at his court, and that the Agent has been instructed to withdraw from Khelat should the Khan continue intractable. The British Government have been I must say insulted by the Khan in that he has not acted up to that part of the treaty he had entered into with the Sirdars that he would as soon as they had given up all their plunder restore to them all their lands and hereditary rights that had been granted to them by the younger Nusseer Khan. The British Government brought about the peace of the country, and in spite or ingratitude of their favors and the services of the arbitrators, the Khan has set at nought the word of honour given to the Government of India and the Sirdars. Colonel Phayre, when Political Superintendent here, was quite opposed to upholding the Khan, for he well knew that he was not a man to be trusted. This is the reason why Colonel Phayre got into hot water with the Local Government. Sir William Merewether now sees the fruits of his policy. It is hoped that this policy will be changed, and something better adopted, for it is no small anxiety to the public and the Government to find that the frontier is always in a state of anarchy, thereby offering a fair and easy road to the wily Russian in furthering his encroachments eastward to India. Taking the present state of affairs at Khelat, and the confirmed news to hand yesterday, that Abdool Rahman Khan has actually entered the Turkistan frontier, and the intentions of the Russians to depose the King of Bokhara, and the occupation of Seistan by the Persians, go well to make one believe that there is some underhand work going on which I leave to the future. It may not be long when we shall see, then too late, the actual object of Russia in enlarging her possessions in Asia.

The life of the Wuzzeer, Wullee Mahomed, the Khan of Khelat's best friend, is in danger. Who can now blame Sirdar Moola Mahomed for the step that he has, as reported, taken in collecting a force to obtain his rights? Sirdar Adam Khan has even followed suit, and has sent his son to Mustoong to call his men together.

The Political Agent has taken the Wuzzeer under his protection. The Khan is awfully vexed at this and has gone so far to threaten to attack his camp that he may get possession of his intended victim. There are no further particulars as yet to hand, and hence my delaying this letter, but you shall soon hear from me, as I expect a kossid in on Wednesday next.

The Murrees are as bold as ever. They refuse to give up what they have stolen from the kaffilas. They say they will hold it as their own, and will in time sell the goods to Shikarpore merchants. The Khan will, it is said, send a force against them, and the Murrees are preparing themselves for the worst.

This letter is accompanied with Judge Scott's Judgment on the Shikarpore courtship in a graveyard case. Every one will sympathise with the complainant in this case. There is no doubt that he has been wronged, and he the unhappiest being on earth. The evidence has failed to prove actual guilt to be punishable by law, but that there are has been the most unwarrantable intimacy between the accused and Mrs. Peter can be judged from the letter (A) which has been the first to give rise to the step taken by the complainant.

The evidence has brought out some little scandal regarding an officer of high position and one of the lady witnesses in the case. The cross-examination by the defence hinted at an undercurrent which urged on the case. It is said that the accused was the author of this scandal, and so this lady, to spite herself, gave no little assistance in bringing about this case.

Colonel Alexander, from Rajkote, arrived here on the 7th. He has taken command of the 1st Sind Horse from Captain Malden, who is now second in command. This constant change of commanding officers in a corps is much to be deplored, for the men are put to a disgusting change of authority.

There were two court-martials held here last month on two privates of the Jacobs Rifles. The first was on a private named Soomar, who was charged with having created a disturbance between the hours of twelve and two at night in the bazaar; he was however acquitted, but warned to be have himself better. The second was a private named Wullee Mahomed, having on the 21st ultimo left the treasure guard between the hours of one and three, thereby leaving his duty without leave and doing an act punishable under the Articles of War. He has been sentenced two months' simple imprisonment. This is his first offence during nine years' of service.

A WONDERFUL NAUTICAL TALE.

(*A True Story. Dedicated to the Times of India.*)

O simple landsmen lend your ears,
While I do claim attention
For a tale so queer that sure am I
You'll shudder on its mention.

On the sixth July in seventy-two
When monsoon gales were blowing hard,
An English ship with a similar name,
And handsome as a 1-e-o pard,

Stood in for Bombay's harbour great
With sails all set quite trimly;
And a lovely sight she'd have been to see
Had Boreas blew less grimly.

Her masts were tall and her canvas white
And her jibboom neat and arrowy.
(But alas that this boom didn't happen to be
A precious distance far away!)
On Alibaug shore in sweet repose
A Collector's house stood snugly;
It stood on top of a sea-worn gap
That foamy waves made ugly.

This Collector Sahib did take no heed
Of winds or waters roaring.
"I'm safe," said he, "as Government House,"
As prelude to his snoring.

An hour or two he scarce had slept—
In his dreams were ryots praying him
To take from them all their plenty pice
(But this was fancy's playing way)—

When a dreadful crash, a magnified smash,
Among his window's glass-work,
Made this sahib from his couch to spring
With look of desp'rate crass Turk.

"What's this," he cried, "before mine eyes?
A tool of infernal doom, eh!
Heavens! No! Yes! No! Is this the head
Of nefarious flying jibboom, eh!"

And so it was, for this English ship
Had missed Bombay completely,
And up the gap had sailed as nice
As gloves on hands fit neatly.

The Collector called all his family up
And said he felt insulted,
And he was no man if that flying jibboom
Were not in damages mulcted.

He told them to grip it as tight 's they could
And ne'er let it out o' th' window,
While he went for a sepoy to settle the thing
That created the terrible shindy.

He had scarce been gone when the ship drew back,
Ashamed of its rash intrusion
On the sweet privacy of domestic bliss.
(But here rose a sad delusion).

Of course it drew back its jibboom too,
But on it the family shrieking,
And into

AN ACTION ON A HOONDEE.

YESTERDAY in the Small Causes Court, the case of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. v. Sitaram Jugulkisson was disposed of. The case was tried before the first judge, but he being absent on account of sickness, Mr. Spencer read in Court the judgment sent by Mr. O'Leary. Mr. Crawford (Leathes and Crawford) appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Shapoorjee (Shapoorjee and Thakurdas) for the defendant.

The judgment is as follows:—The action is by indorsee against acceptor, that is to say, against the drawee, and the only defences are (1) non-acceptance, and (2) no acceptance under Act 5 of 1866. On the evidence I find the hoondee was accepted in the way usual among shroffs; and on this point I refuse to state a case. On the second defence I find, on the authority of *Dadotram Shriram v. Bulakidas Khemchund*, 6 Bombay High Court Report, O.C. J., 24, that the section of Act 5 of 1866, requiring acceptance by endorsement on the hoondee does not necessarily apply to native hoondees; and that acceptance on the face of the document is not rendered necessary by the Act (see opening of Arnould, J., judgment, p. 25.) On this point if required I will state a case. The later case of *Megraj Jugenath v. Goculdas Mathuradas*, 7 Bombay High Court Report, O. C. J., 137, seems clearly to show that the Hindoo Merchant Law is not superseded by Act 5 of 1866. I would give a decree for plaintiffs with full professional costs.

THE FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES CASE.

BABAJEE LUXMON and Oogurchund Dowchund, were again placed yesterday before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, charged with fraudulently using as genuine eleven Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing [the same to be forged. Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

Hurrychund Narayen said—I am a cashier in the Government Paper Currency department. These eleven notes now shown me are false; each note is an entire forgery.

The other case, in which one Joburchund Deepchund stands charged with having in his possession three Government currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, knowing the same to be forged, was next proceeded with.

Moor Cassum Ally Meer Babur Ali said—I am a broker and live in Chiboor Gully. I know the prisoner Joburchund Deepchund. He lives in a boarding house at Pydhownee. On the Wednesday before he was arrested I saw him at his boarding house with Babajee, the prisoner in the other case. No one else besides Babajee was with him. I then left the boarding house, and again saw the prisoner on Thursday, the 27th of June last, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon near my house. He was accompanied by Babajee Luxmon, Oogurchund, and one Abba. Babajee said that the prisoner Joburchund had settled with some sowcar to pay Rs. 250 for each of the three notes, and asked me not to go to Shett that day, and I was then asked to give up a note which I had with me. I gave it up to Oogurchund, and he gave it with other two notes to the prisoner Joburchund. I do not know whether any thing was said when the notes where given to the prisoner Joburchund. Oogurchund, Babajee, Abba, and the prisoner then left. On Friday I got Babajee arrested, and on Saturday I informed Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali that three notes had been given to prisoner Joburchund, and on the same day at 10 o'clock in the morning, I went to the boarding house with Ibrahim havildar, who was disguised as a Memon: I saw the prisoner Joburchund there, and I said to him, "Babajee, Abba, and Oogurchund have asked me to tell you to return false notes or to give the money." The prisoner Joburchund said "I have burnt the three notes, come to-morrow, and I will give you the money, Rs. 100." Ibrahim havildar was present and heard this conversation, then seized the prisoner Joburchund, and took him to Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali at Oomercarry. Khan Bahadoor told the prisoner Joburchund, in the presence of Babajee, who was then in custody, that Babajee said he had given him (Joburchund) three notes. Joburchund denied having got the notes. Khan Bahadoor then directed Ibrahim havildar to search the prisoner Joburchund's house, and then the prisoner said, "Why should you search my house, I will bring the notes." The havildar took away the prisoner Joburchund, and brought him back in about an hour with the three false notes, purporting to be of Rs. 1000 each. These three notes now shown to me are similar to those which the havildar Ibrahim produced, and they are also similar to the one note I gave to Oogurchund and the two other notes which Oogurchund handed over to the prisoner Joburchund along with one I had given to Oogurchund:

Prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness.

Hurrychund, cashier in the Government Paper Currency department proved that the three notes before the Court were entirely false.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Thursday, the 16th August next, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

BUSHIRE.

NEWS REPORT.

THE health of the town of Bushire has much improved, fever being on the decrease.

One or two cases of small-pox have appeared, but no fear is as yet entertained of its becoming epidemic.

Locusts reported to have damaged the cultivation in Kuzeroon, but the wheat and barley have escaped its ravages.

Grain continues to be comparatively cheap in Bushire and its districts. The measures taken by the Famine Committee to provide labor for the strong, and food, shelter, and clothing for the needy, continue to be successful, consequently there is little or no real distress.

(Signed) LEWIS PELLY,
H. B. M.'s Pol. Resident in the Persian Gulf.
British Residency, Bushire, 26th June, 1872.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE FERAZIS.—We hear that the Ferazi ryots on Mr. Wise's estates at Noynabad are still in a very unsettled state, and that a breach of the peace may be apprehended. Mr. Broadley, C.S., has been deputed to the spot, to remain there till further orders, and has been invested with power to try cases arising in the Naraingange and Rupgung *Thanahs*. We trust he will be able to keep both sides quiet, and thus avoid a recurrence of the late riot and consequent loss of life. The Ferazis should be very narrowly watched—*Bengal Times*, July 10.

THE LATE CASE OF SUICIDE AT KURRACHEE.—It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind to know, that the Commissioner in Sind, and the Educational Inspector, have expressed themselves fully satisfied with the explanations submitted by that official in connection with the recent case of suicide here, and have placed on record their opinions that the Deputy Educational Inspector has completely exonerated himself from the imputations laid to his charge.—*Sindian*.

A SHARPER.—We learn that a novel attempt has recently been made by a sharper on the Bombay side, to "do" some solicitors in Calcutta. The *modus operandi* is the despatch of an "urgent" letter to the attorney, stating that a Rajah is in want of that gentleman's services to conduct his case (which in more than one instance is soon coming on at Tellichery"), and asking for information as to fees and charges. The peculiarity in all these letters has hitherto been a small postscript asking for a reply by post, *and fee always to cover the cost of a telegram* in case the lawyer was wanted.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE CALCUTTA STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—The new steam fire-engine, which was indented for by the Calcutta Municipality, has been tried and found successful. It appears that as no engineer was sent out with the engine, which is of American construction, some difficulty was at first experienced in getting the machine to work. The man in charge of the old fire-engine, Mr. Spalding, however, had, it appears, been in the back-woods of America, where what are there called "wood-cutting" machines are very numerous. Mr. Spalding discovered the difference between Merryweather and Co.'s engine and the American one which has been sent out; and but for slight difference in the valves, especially in the "throttle," which has been wonderfully improved, the engines and their construction are essentially the same. There can be no doubt but that the new steam fire engine will prove a valuable adjunct to the Fre Brigade.—*Id.*

THE LATE FATAL FIGHT.—We learn that Samuel King, the young man who killed his comrade, at Cireloor, in the Chingleput District, in a fight on Sunday last, after being tried preliminarily by the Magistrate of the Sydapettah Court, was on Thursday committed to take his trial at the ensuing High Court Sessions, on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This is the eleventh case committed to the High Court Sessions to be held on the 1st proximo.—*Madras Times*.

THE MADURA SCANDAL.—With reference to our article of yesterday on the Madura case, a correspondent says, that we are wrong in implying that the "Madura scandal" is over, "as the Judge is now to be tried for 'theft,' he having produced in Court certain papers which Mr. Matakista swears were stolen from his house. Is there no way of putting an end to this persecution of the Judge, and in him, of us the other European inhabitants of Madura: for really none of us dare call on the Judge without fear of annoyance from the clique which has conspired to drive Mr. Goldingam from Madura? Before this persecution of the Judge commenced, I, for one, should not have cared if he had left the district, but now I think Government would be giving in to the clamour of the more insignificant portion of our small European community, if they removed Mr. Goldingham. And that portion too, consists solely of Government's own servants, who dictate to us if we venture even to look at the Judge. Though socially a bad leader of district European society, Mr. Goldingham is a captial Indian Judge, and is, I fancy, with natives one of the most popular Judges who ever sat on the Madura Woolsack."—*Ibid.*

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.—A little after midnight on last Thursday an extensive fire broke out at No. 33, Canning Street, which had been used as a jute screw-house by J. K. Moran, Esq., of No. 6, Pollock Street, and where loose and baled jute to the estimated value of Rs. 33,000 has been destroyed, the greater portion of which is said to be covered by insurance. The house itself, which belongs to Babu Dwarkanath Mallik of Pattaldangs, has been reduced to a heap of ruins, and is said not to have been insured. The cause of the fire, which was first discovered in the centre of the building, is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. Three screws, worked by hand, the property of Mr. Moran, have been completely destroyed. The Calcutta fire-brigade, assisted by the local police were early on the spot, and deserve great credit for succeeding in keeping the fire within bounds so as to save other valua le property adjoining the block of buildings known as Radha Bazar on the west, with Sukia's Lane on the east, into which latter street the premises also opened for convenient communication with other jute-premises in that locality. The fire was still burning up to a late hour last evening, notwithstanding the quantity of water thrown on it.—*Englishman*.

THE WEATHER AT OOTACAMUND.—Just now the South-west monsoon is holding high revel at Ootacamund. Cold winds, dense clouds, and heavy rains, make up the weather. It is seasonable, and it is healthy; but it is not universally agreeable. Those who can go out of doors, protected by thick boots, waterproofs and umbrellas, have very much the best of it. Those who are compelled to remain in-doors are not to be envied, especially if they have a leaky roof, damp firewood, and a smoky chimney.—*South of India Observer*, July 11

VISIT OF LORD HOBART TO THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Lord and Lady Hobart, accompanied by Captains Awdry and Willoughby, visited the Lawrence Asylum on Monday afternoon, where they were received by Colonels Walker and Farewell and Capt. Morant, Superintending and Executive Engineers, and the Principal. After a two hours' inspection of the buildings and domestic arrangements of both the male and female branches, and having seen the children paraded before them, His Excellency and Lady Hobart expressed themselves extremely interested and pleased with all that they had seen, adding that the buildings and the management of the institution were all that could be desired.—*Ibid.*

IMPRUDENT POACHERS.—It seems that the steps now about to be taken by the Madras Government, with regard to Game Laws, are not altogether unnecessary. On Sunday the 7th, at the Curzon estate, Kodanaad, near Kotagherry, Mr. Wormald, the Assistant Superintendent, was walking through the estate, on his way down to the lower site where the coffee is planted. Fortunately for him, he had his gun with him, for as he was going through a part of the sholah, he heard some whi-pering, and following up came on a party of Badagas, some fifty in number, who had come out on a poaching trip from a village beyond Donaad. They had about two dozen guns among them, and the man whom Mr. Wormald first approached levelled his gun at him, and said he would shoot him if he advanced. Unluckly for the Badaga, he was quickly covered with a pair of barrels in response, and informed that if he did not lower his gun he would receive an unpleasant intimation in the shape of cold lead highly calculated to make him do so. As it was the man promptly lowered his gun, and was identified, and may meet, we trust, with the reward he so richly deserves at the hands of our Magistrate. This party of 50 men had succeeded in kiling three sambur, all hinds; and threre is no knowing how many more they might have done for, but for the timely interference of Mr. Wormald, and the pluck he exhibited on the occasion. We are informed, by one who has resided long in Kotergherry, and is well acquainted with every sholah and village on that side, that in that very village there are no less then 100 cheap Birmingham guns, most of them double-barrelled, and not a head of game dare show itself out of cover. Not contented with their own neighbourhood, these rascally poachers roam all over that side of the Hills, in search of game, selling the meat in the villages at two annas per pound. Unless measures are speedily adopted to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes, game on these Hills will become a thing of the past.—*Ibid.*

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT AGRA.

(*Delhi Gazette*, July 13.)

THE rains in our locality are not all we would wish perhaps, but the place is comparatively healthy. All but two companies of the 65th have returned to barracks from camp, and no doubt very glad they are to occupy their comfortable quarters again. The other two companies also were preparing to return, but a case of cholera occurring a day or two ago keeps them at Rambag for a time. The case was not fatal; the patient is progressing favourably, but the camp must stand a little longer in consequence of it.

We were very sorry to hear that there had been a severe outbreak of the scourge in St. Peter's College a few days ago. Many of the poor lads were prostrated by it, and several, we regret to say, have died. The institution was closed at once, and the boys dispersed. The College buildings were immediately abandoned. The boys who had no friends or relatives in the station or in its vicinity were taken to Secundra, the buildings in which were promptly placed at the service of the College authorities. As there have not been any cases lately, we are justified in hoping that the spread of the disease has been effectually checked.

We learn that cholera broke out with great severity on the morning of the 5th July among these boys—21 being attacked that day, and 82 altogether in five days, of whom 35 have died.

The rest of them were removed as soon as possible to Secundra, and there eight of the cases of cholera occurred; but they have had no cases at all for three days, and the boys enjoy the change very much.

Much interest has been taken in these poor children by the residents of Agra, and the Civil Surgeon has been freely provided by them with money and hospital comforts for the sick.

Donations from those who have not yet had an opportunity of assisting will be most acceptable, and the Civil Surgeon will be glad to take charge of them.

The general health of the city and district is very good; and there has been no cholera among the girls of the Roman Catholic Orphanage. The outbreak was confined to the St. Peter's College enclosure.

JUDGMENT IN THE MADURA CASE.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL SUDR AMEEN, MADURA.
Present.—A. P. STRINAVASA, Esq.,
Principal Sudr Ameen.
MUTTUKISTNA *vs.* GOLDINGHAM.
(Special Report for the Madras Times.)

THE plaintiff sues for the recovery of Rs. 3,000 as damages from the defendant, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Madura, in consequence of an order passed by defendant on the 6th March 1871, fining him Rs. 100 for disrespect in going to England without reporting the same. The defendant on the 27th June 1871 passed an order reducing the fine from a 100 to 50 Rs. From these orders the plaintiff appealed to the High Court and the High Court reversed them. Plaintiff sues for damages for loss of reputation, position, practice, pain of mind, &c.

The defendant pleads he had jurisdiction and acted in good faith, and denies having acted maliciously, and adds that if plaintiff has suffered any loss at all, the reason of the loss of practice was that plaintiff's character had become too well known in the district.

The issues originally settled and afterwards amended are these:—

1st. Had the defendant jurisdiction under Regulation XIV. of 1816 to fine and suspend plaintiff?

2nd. Did the defendant act in good faith believing he had jurisdiction so as to be protected by Act 18 of 1850?

3rd. Did the defendant act from malice either express, i. e., in fact, or in law?

4th. Has the plaintiff sustained any damages and if so to what amount?

Before I go into the case on its merits, I wish to make one or two general remarks. It is very unfortunate that neither party has made any attempt to have this suit removed to some other Court, and I have been called upon to pass an opinion upon the acts and conduct of defendant, who is my official superior. But I have one circumstance to help me. I am quite a stranger to Madura. I know nothing of the local scandals, and my mind is free from all local prejudices. Another circumstance is that the plaintiff if better advised would have engaged counsel to conduct his case, and this would have avoided some very unpleasant things which have occurred in this case. In the next place plaintiff committed a serious mistake in not opening this case at the proper time, and in insisting on putting himself in the witness box at any time that he chose. In fact, the expediency of a different course was expressly suggested by defendant's counsel, and yet plaintiff said "I am not going to disclose the facts of my case, because the defendant would try to concoct counter evidence. It was by this course of conduct that the Court was left in the dark as to what course plaintiff intended to pursue, and by what circumstance he was to prove his case. So that whenever a question was put, and it was impossible to see how it bore upon the case, the plaintiff said frequently "The Court must give me credit to show in a future place how this matter bears upon this case." Now I come to the merits of the case.

First, as to jurisdiction: and this resolves itself into three questions:—

What was the status of the plaintiff?
Was he a pleader of the Civil Court?
Or an Advocate of the High Court?
Or was he both?

If simply a pleader of the Civil Court, or a pleader of the Civil Court as also an Advocate of the High Court, he was liable to the jurisdiction. The plaintiff says he was not a pleader because he returned the sannad. Now, Regulation XIV. of 1816 provides for the cancelment of a sannad, and so that one would be a vakil till his sannad was cancelled. The plaintiff says he returned his sannad to Mr. Thomas at Madura. There is no evidence to prove this except his own statements. But on the other hand, there is the evidence of Ramsing and the head writer, Mr. Johnson, which shows that Mr. Thomas was not in Madura but on the Neilgherry Hills. There is no reliable evidence of the return of the sannad, to say the least. Even if returned, the mere fact was not enough to cancel the appointment. The sannad ought to have been cancelled. That is what the regulation requires, and there is not a tittle of evidence to show cancelment. Therefore, I hold plaintiff was amenable to the jurisdiction of the Civil Court as a pleader of that Court. And then the law requires that there should exist certain circumstances to render the punishment legal. The order of the 6th March says plaintiff went away without giving notice to the defendant, and therefore he was fined. Act 20 of 1853 requires that a pleader need not be present in Court, unless he had business coming on in which he was engaged. Certain cases are relied on in which it is contended, that he was not present when judgments were delivered. I do not consider a pleader bound to attend Court when judgment is delivered, unless he had notice. It is contended that plaintiff had placed himself beyond the reach of notice. However, I think there ought to have been a formal notice given. There being none, such I do not think plaintiff was bound to attend when final judgment was pronounced. There were two other cases, in one of which plaintiff was present at the settlement of issues, but did not attend at trial. It appears there was another vakil engaged in the case who did appear, and therefore I am of opinion that the plaintiff under those circumstances need not have attended, and therefore I am opinion that there did not exist those circumstances which would give defendant jurisdiction to fine or suspend plaintiff.

As to the 2nd issue I think the defendant did act *bona fide* so as to be protected by Act XX. of 1853. The case involved the question of construction of the old Regulation XIV. of 1816, Acts I. of 1846 and XX. of 1853, and I do not now go at length into my reasons as to the construction of these enactments. Other Judges have fallen into similar error, and there was nothing blameable on the conduct of the defendant, and he has erred as others of like position and of his qualifications have erred. In the next place, it is attempted to prove malice on defendant's part. The attempt is purely childish. In the first place the defendant called on psaintiff, and there was a talk about the defendant's call to the bar, and the defendant may have felt annoyed. I must make one general remark. Englishmen generally are proud; and when they remain in India for a time and get used to flattery, they become worse. Plaintiff is a native of Ceylon. He went to England and having experienced from European gentleman and ladies courteous treatment, he thought he would be similarly treated by Englishmen in India. He made a sad mistake, and very likely was sadly disappointed and extremely sensitive. The smallest thing was exaggerated, and so in this case these thoughts might have passed in plaintiff's mind. Still there is nothing to show the effect sought to be attached to the defendant's conduct, viz., malice. Next we have the conversation regarding "Your Honor"—at least what the defendant is said to have mentioned to Mr. Fondelair about it. Defendant might have naturally felt it as a want of respect towards himself, but I don't think this is evidence of malice.

Then we have plaintiff calling on defendant and his saying "Master can't see." This is of course the usual message, when the master is at home and does not wish to see the visitor. I don't think it was an insult and it does not afford evidence of malice. Then we have what plaintiff called "nagging." Of this there is no other evidence but the remarks in the judgment in O. S. 10 of 1869. It is a case in which plaintiff cited Smith's Mercantile Law and Story on equity, and defendant in his judgment simply says, "I would observe that it does not require to refer to Smith's Mercantile Law to show that if a man betray his trust, he is not entitled to the benefit of his contract." There is nothing of nagging or sneering in this. It is a remark which any Judge would make in his judgement, and therefore the plaintiff is not justified in saying that he was nagged or sneered at by defendant.

The next case is Original Suit No. 4 of 1869. There is no pointed reference to the plaintiff; there is an observation made by the Judge on the remarks of the plaintiff. The next circumstance is that when the defendant came to inspect plaintiff's piano, the plaintiff did not come down to receive him with due respect—and that he said so to somebody; who it does not appear. Defendant went as he would go into a shop to see an article he wanted, and he could not have expected the plaintiff to come down, and we have no evidence to show that he did not complain of it. Then as to watching, there is no evidence. Next as to the conversation with the Duke of Argyll there is no evidence. As to talking to Lord Napier, no evidence except that which relates to the pamphlet and that was long after the order of the 6th March and 27th June. These are the circumstances by which the plaintiff wants to establish malice in fact. I hold that there is neither malice in fact, nor malice in law, and that the defendant acted *bona fide*. This being so I need not go into the question of damages. The result is that *the suit is dismissed with costs.* I have pronounced my judgment with the aid of my notes, that the parties may not be in suspense. I will in my written judgment of course go into my reasons at length.

THE LITERARY LORD.

(Vanity Fair.)

MY Right Honourable fifteenth cousin spends ten thousand a-year on the free and independent press of this great country. He finds it an excellent investment, for it makes him the most popular man out, and everybody knows that Colonel Charteris told somebody who told Lord Chesterfield that a good serviceable character would be cheap at ten thousand pounds, because it might be resold for a hundred thousand pounds, and much besides.

My Right Honourable cousin does not even feel the outlay which he makes upon his character. He has at least £150,000 a year. His establishment costs little. He does not give parties, and the price of his praises is the only tax upon his income. It is a tax which goes out of his pocket one way and comes in another. It permits him to do what he likes with his own and other people's property. If he drives a hard bargain with his tenants they cannot complain. Every law court and every avenue of publicity is practically closed to them.

The power of money in such eminently judicious hands is not only very great, but it is very easily explained. Ten thousand a-year discreetly spent on newspapers will buy such a general belief in a nobleman's virtue that none will be permitted to express a doubt about it. Any poor devil Editor half-starving out at Peckham will feel an honest enthusiasm for an Earl who sends him a cheque upon a decent pretext when his wife is ill; and the printed thanks he returns for it in covert forms are really sincere. There is no better speculation going than to fish up needy literary men and cheer them with a banker's draft.

One of my Right Honourable fifteenth cousin's neighbours in the country, with a keen eye for his own advantage, though otherwise a dull person, having long observed the success of this practice, at length made a note of it for his own use. He was but a simple squire fifteen years ago—A. Duffer, Esq.—now he is Baron Bathos. No duller gentleman living than his poetical lordship; for he got his title by his literary reputation. It was given him by the famous jaunty premier who pensioned Poet Close, and who laughed at bookmen while he let them work for him. He had, indeed, to unpension Poet Close; but he could not make Lord Bathos otherwise than Baron after the fact that he was Baron had been published in the *Official Gazette* and confirmed by all the leading articles of the period.

This Premier's wife, a monstrous sharp old lady, used to read the newspapers for her husband every morning, and when he came down to breakfast at eleven o'clock he asked her gaily what names were uppermost upon the public tongue. She often mentioned the name of A. Duffer. Now he dedicated a poem to her entitled "Young Middle Age," and all the papers said that neither Milton nor Shakespeare nor Lord Byron nor Mr. Tupper had written anything like it. But as she was only seventy-eight she considered the dedication as rather a doubtful compliment, till a preface to the second edition explained everything to her satisfaction. A. Duffer therein stated in the most positive manner compatible with a parenthesis within a parenthesis:—Imprimis—"That the Queen of Moonland was the young middle-aged person; and 2nd, that she, Viscountess Premier, was her guardian spirit, for ever beautiful and youthful." It was a pretty conceit, and as her ladyship was not particularly remarkable for her love of Royalty, she caused several copies of the work to be forwarded to the Queen's residence, where it appears that they occasioned some excitement on the backstairs; one of these handsome volumes having been found in a battered condition as if it had been hastily precipitated through the private entrance to her Majesty's apartments on to the head of a Stick-in-Waiting below. The Stick-in-Waiting had himself brought the news to Lady Premier's next at home, and this guardian spirit evinced as much satisfaction at is usual on such occasions in Courtly circles.

Then she asked A. Duffer to her parties, where refreshments were confined to the cups which cheer in an inexpensive manner without unwholesome excitement; and the grateful bard wrote another poem, called "The Tea Caddy," which he dedicated to the Premier; and which was truly a beautiful defence of the tea duty that his Lordship had lately presented to a happy people. It was now clear that something must be done for A. Duffer. The "Tea Caddy" issued by Waters and Co., the Government publishers, who held a monopoly of the Bible, had gone through twenty-six editions of fifteen copies each in six weeks. A. Duffer had bought up fourteen of them himself, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had sent the rest with Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet in abuse of Naples, by special messenger, to Foreign Courts. The only question which remained was this:—Since something must be done and done at once for A. Duffer, *what* should be done for A. Duffer which would not only gratify him, but cost nothing? Every post of emolument was promised six deep, and A. Duffer did not want money, being connected with a rich firm of stockjobbers. He was already in Parliament, the Duffers having members of the Legislature time out of mind; and, therefore, when Viscount Premier thought one day that it would be rather a sporting thing to pay an old-fashioned compliment to Literature, and asked his wife's opinion on the subject, her ladyship promptly answered that the foremost representative of British letters than in existence and reviews was, by right of Universal suffrage, incontestably—A. Duffer.

Three weeks afterwards A. Duffer, Esq., of Bury-Under-Line, and Little-Reading, Clackmannanshire, was duly gazetted as a Baron of the United Kingdom; and patent letters to that effect were subscribed by the royal sign manual.

He was an admirable person that Premier. He saw no harm at all in literary men, when there was nothing in them. He was glad to pay the compliment on literature to A. Duffer, because it could be done safely; and a representative of Thought who was not a thinker was quite a windfall to his Government. Many fine things were printed all over the kingdom as to Queen Elizabeth and Shakespear upon the elevation of A. Duffer to the highest honours in the gift of the Crown, and Viscount Premier was favourably contrasted with Lord Burleigh, because he had not ennobled Shakespeare, whereas the reigning Sovereign and the Prime Minister would be ever remembered by the remotest posterity for having ennobled A. Duffer.

Viscount Premier laughed at this as he laughed at all things. He thought life a capital joke, and amused himself with it. But the Baron took his Bathos seriously, and considers himself as the English Language in person, fixed by patent letters. He was anxious to impress this opinion on the late Mr. Dickens, but that gentleman declined to receive it, and some hard words fell out on the occasion. Lord Bathos however got the best of the rumpus—in the newspapers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Buxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.
1500 Flying Venus, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Chaston—Lawrence & Co.
1354 Sir John Mandeville, Mathias—E. Bates & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND LONDON.

1376 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

1200 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

942 Toivo, Snellman—The Captain.

FOR NARAKEL.

903 Charles Hickman, Ingley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

758 Haidee, Dick—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

975 Ireland, Hughes—The Captain.
696 Noranside, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1305 Sussex, Kinney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1309 Hooghley, Morley—W. Nicol & Co.
1187 Lord Lyndhurst, Bain—Wallace & Co.
844 Nonantum (A), Pratts—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

838 Charles Augusta, Cockrell—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1115 Tivoli, Grig—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

IRON SHIPS.

1282 Altcar, Harvey—Captain Harvey.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgecock—E. Bates & Co.
1284 William Fairbairn, Mackenzie—E. Bates & Co.

WOODEN SHIP.

1391 Canute, Jenkins—W. Nicol & Co.
948 Marian Moore, Dickson.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1177 Simla (s), Carter—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 19th Jul.

FOR HONGKONG.

2787 Australia, Murray—P. & O. Company.
1366 Ellora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1471 Atalanta, Mathews—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1040 Derby, Newman—Wallace & Co.
952 Livorno, Saporite—Remington & Co.

FOR LONDON VIÂ CANAL.

1209 Zaire—Olivera.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

962 Galatea, Sarra—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR RANGOON.

769 Ada, Thatchell—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

836 Aegean, Hall—W. Nicol & Co.
Barmah, Sharp.
Ethiopia, Sanders.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

676 Cashmere (s).—For Persian Gulf.
448 Fazul Curtin, Nacoda.—For Singapore.
380 Fez Rabanaee.
618 Futteh Salam, Halliday.—For Mauritius.
830 Futtey Shaw Allum.—For Calcutta.
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
769 Koina (s), Profumo—Essa bin Kalifa.—For Bushire.
681 Mula (s), Hanna.
1124 Munsoory, Lorenzen.—For Rangoon.
364 Teazer, Nacoda.—(Laid up.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
H.M.S. Briton, Jago.
472 Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug.
2187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Manora, Ensor—(Tug.)
398 May Frere, Warner—(Governor's Yacht.)

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France.

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG | SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of exchange charges; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Colonial, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,189 8s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 11	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.

SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF KELLY, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Sett